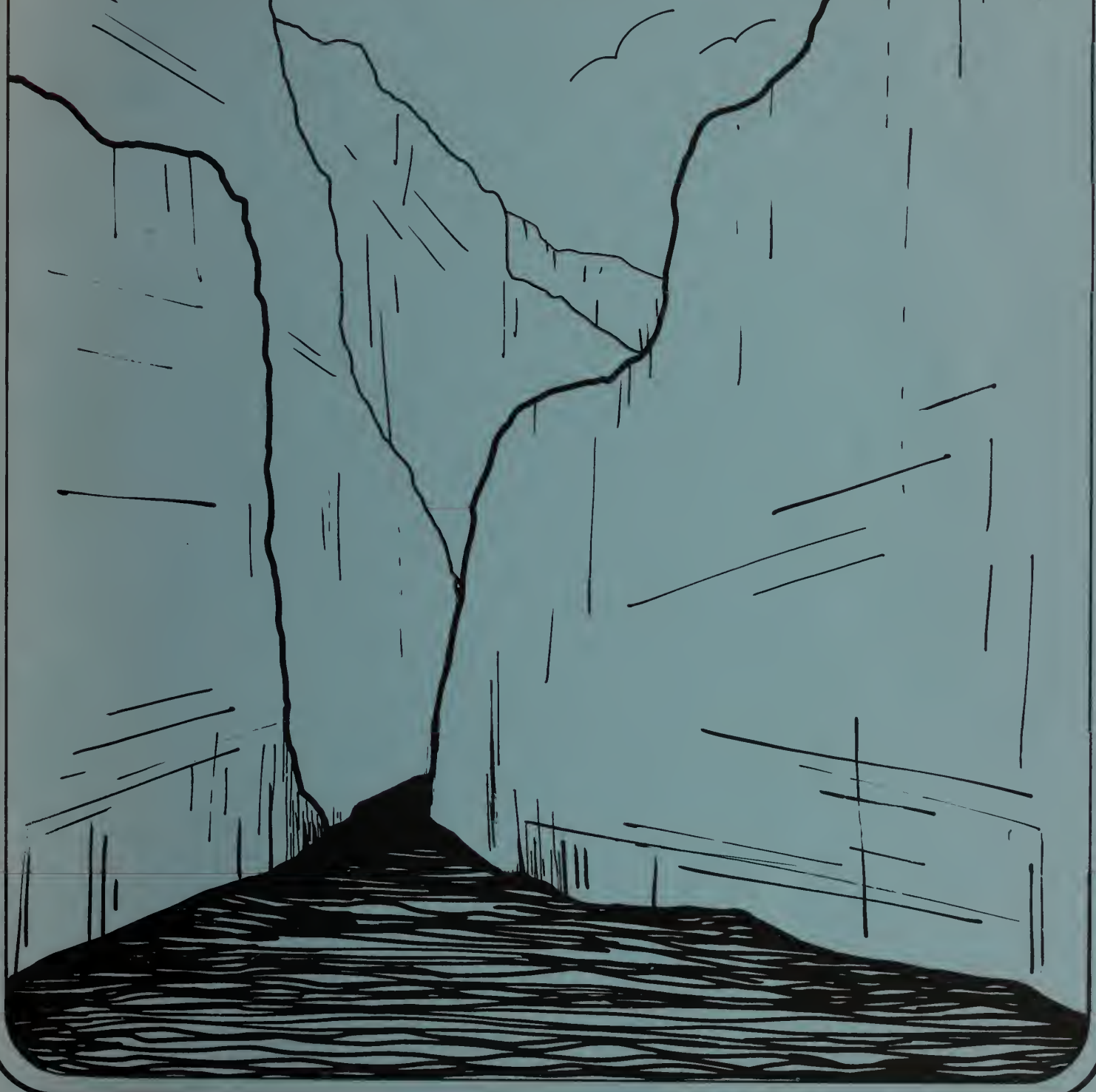


Statement for Management JUN 23 1987

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National Monument CLEMSON  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

April 1987



## STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

### Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended By: \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

2/5/87  
Date

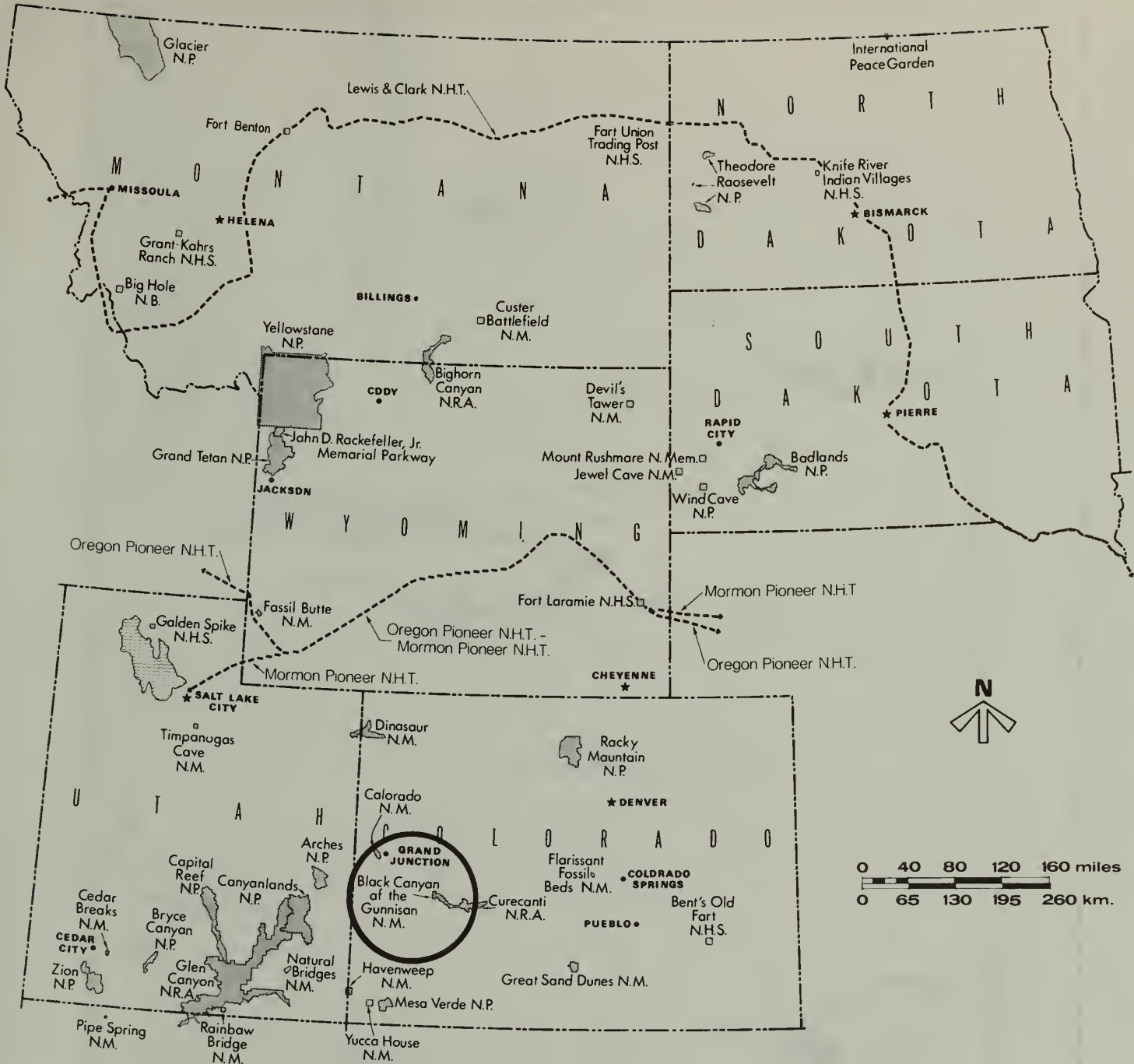
Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_

Regional Director

Rocky Mountain Region

Acting

4/2/87  
Date



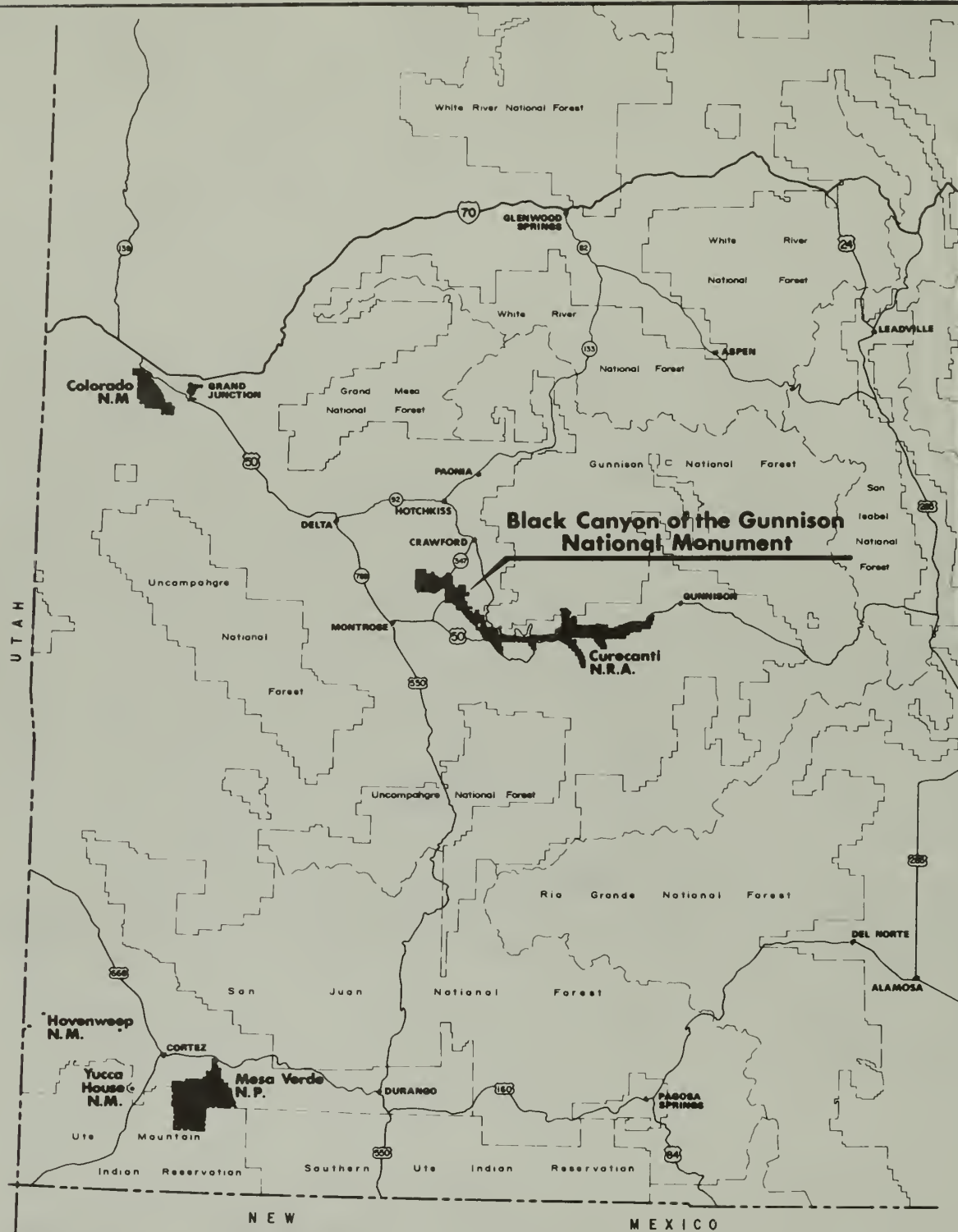
0 40 80 120 160 miles  
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## Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

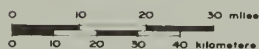
# ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service  
United States Department  
of the Interior



# **VICINITY MAP** **BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON** **NATIONAL MONUMENT** **MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO**

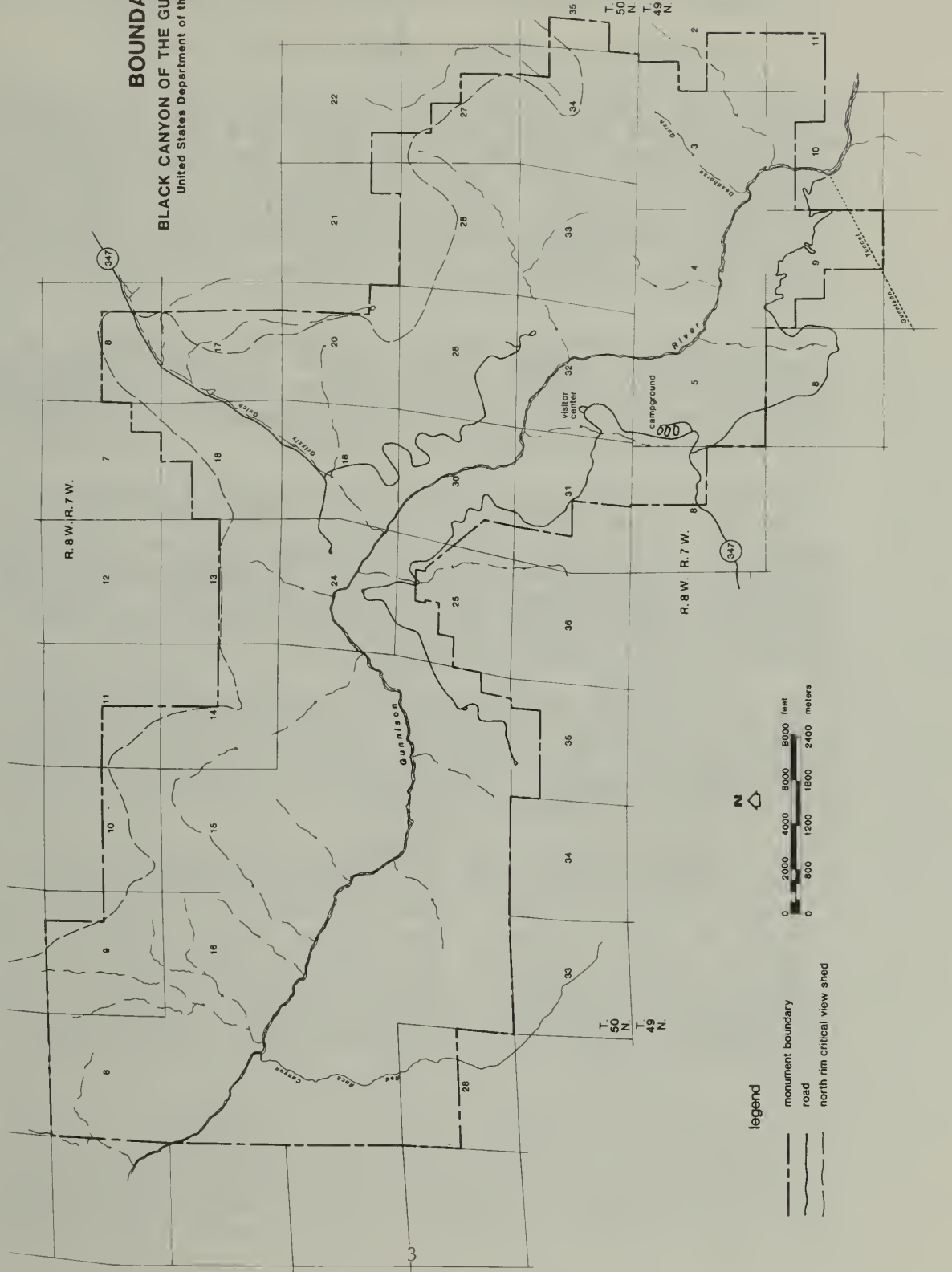
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



144-80.011A  
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# BOUNDARY MAP

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT  
United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service



## I. LOCATION

The Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument is located in Montrose County on the "Western Slope of Colorado", in the Third Congressional District.

## II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Under the provisions and objectives of the National Park Service's 1916 Organic Act, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument was established by President Herbert H. Hoover (Proclamation Number 2033) on March 2, 1933. The proclamation, in part cited, "...for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest..."

The Black Canyon is a textbook example of a superimposed stream. The walls of the canyon rise precipitously 2000 feet or more above the Gunnison River, which roars in the canyon depths at a gradient of 150 feet-per-mile in the monument.

The Black Canyon is one of the world's foremost wild canyons. The ancestral Gunnison River was contained by volcanic deposits and committed to an unchanging course. It carved 50 miles of narrow, awesome canyon through hard Precambrian, metamorphic rock. Twelve of the most spectacular miles of the canyon are within the Black Canyon National Monument.

The associated vegetational ecosystems provide habitat for a variety of wildlife (of significance are black-tailed deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, wintering elk, golden eagle, the endangered peregrine falcon, and a variety of seasonal raptors).

The Black Canyon is situated just west of the Continental Divide in the Southern Rocky Mountains, within the Colorado plateau natural region of the National Park System. The themes represented at Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument are: geologic and geomorphologic history, dry conifer forest, woodland, western river strand, river system development, and early exploration and use by man.

### III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

#### A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

##### 1. General Administration

The Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument is managed as a natural area of the National Park System and is required to meet all regulations, policies and guidelines pertaining to such an area. It is under the jurisdiction of Executive Order 11593 as a Federal property and must operate under constraints imposed by National Park Service historic preservation policies. Archeological surveys have identified 38 sites within the monument (Breternitz, 1974).

The monument is also under the jurisdiction of Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, Flood Plain Management and Protection of Wetland Habitats. Proposals for development must conform to these constraints.

##### 2. Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)

The wilderness portion of Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument is designated as a mandatory class I area to preserve, protect, and enhance the monument's air quality. The Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of the monument have an affirmative responsibility to protect the monument's air quality-related values, including visibility, plants, animals, water quality, historic and archeological objects and structures, and any other resources that may be sensitive to air pollution. Class I designation places the most stringent constraints on the construction and operation of major air pollution-emitting facilities near the monument. (Part C - Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality.)

In section 169A of the Act, Congress established a national goal of remedying any existing, and preventing any future man-made visibility impairments in mandatory class I areas. Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument has been designated as a mandatory class I area, where visibility is an important value (40 CFR 81.406). Therefore, visibility regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) apply to Black Canyon (40 CFR 51.301 et seq.) These regulations require the State of Colorado to develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP) consistent with the EPA

requirements, including provisions for visibility monitoring, new source review, long term strategies and retrofit control requirements for certain existing air pollution sources.

The Act also places constraints on any park development or management activities which could affect air quality by requiring the monument to comply with all Federal, State and local air pollution control laws and regulations (Section 118 - Control of Pollution from Federal Facilities).

### 3. Wild River/Wilderness Study

The Gunnison River, from the eastern boundary of the monument to the junction of the North Fork of the Gunnison, was designated for study as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by P.L. 93-621. In addition, the lower gorge lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are a proposed wilderness area.

### 4. Authorized Area

The monument's present authorized area includes 20,766.14 acres of which 7,055.15 acres were authorized under Public Law 98-357 (98 Stat. 397). Federal ownership consists of 14,135.38 acres, leaving 6,630.76 acres in private ownership. Of these private lands, four parcels totaling 6202 acres lie on the North Rim and three parcels totaling 429 acres are on the South Rim. No monetary ceiling has been established for the purchase of these private lands, however, \$1,274,000 has been appropriated and allotted. Presidential Proclamation Number 3344, April 8, 1960, excluded 470 acres from within the authorized boundary, which limits possibilities for expansion in the area of the South Rim.

### 5. Jurisdiction

The National Park Service shares concurrent jurisdiction over lands within the monument with both the Colorado State Patrol and the Montrose County Sheriff's Department.

### 6. Permits and Agreements

Two special use permits have been issued to Mr. Clarence Sandburg; one for access to private lands which lie adjacent to the southern boundary, and the

other for grazing cattle (not to exceed 100 head) on 845 acres located along the East Portal Road.

Mountain Bell Telephone has a permit for a passive repeater along East Portal Road. The repeater provides service to Crystal Dam and to the East Portal Ranger Station at Curecanti National Recreation Area.

An interim operating agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation (March 10, 1971) established the minimum and maximum amounts of water required to be released through the monument from upstream impoundments in order to maintain downstream fisheries. An increase in demand by Uncompahgre water users for power generation along the irrigation canal system coupled with more recent data compiled on minimum fishery flow, render the 1971 agreement inadequate to satisfy current needs, and a new agreement should be drawn up.

## 7. Other Requirements

a. The Gunnison River including the Gunnison Gorge has been designated "Colorado Gold Medal Fishing Waters", and special State fishing regulations apply.

b. The Inner Gorge and the majority of the western-most upland, consisting of 11,180 acres, is wilderness designated under Public Law 94-567 (October 20, 1976) and is subject to all regulations, policies, and guidelines which protect wilderness values.

c. Legislation for designation of the Black Canyon as a national park was introduced in the House (H.R. 4472) during the 99th Congress on March 20, 1986, by former Congressman Strang. Though the bill was not acted on, continued local interest may see such legislation renewed in the future. The designation of Black Canyon as a national park could impact the management of and planning for the area.

## B. Resources

### 1. Climate

Black Canyon's climate is typically intermontane, with a variety of microclimates between the canyon rim and floor. The monument's temperature ranges from around 15 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to the mid-80's in July and August. Average annual precipitation is 16 to 20 inches and snowfalls measure between 30 and 55 inches in mid-winter. Most of the precipitation occurs

in the form of spring and summer rains. Access to the inner canyon is normally blocked by snow from November through May. The South Rim Road is open year round, and to Pulpit Rock Overlook in winter during snow season. The prevailing wind is southwesterly and can be moderately high in velocity (35 to 50 knots) during storms and in early spring, owing to elevation and exposure. As with many canyons, temperatures on the canyon floor can be 10 to 15 degrees higher and the wind velocity greater than on the rim.

## 2. Topography

The elevation of the canyon rim ranges from 7400 to 8000 feet above sea level. The canyon floor is about 6000 feet above sea level. Canyon walls with heights up to 2000 feet elevation vary from steeply-sloped ridges with deep side canyons, to nearly vertical walls of unbroken Precambrian rock. The canyon rim is, for the most part, gently rolling and occasionally cut by steep side canyons. Because of the precipitous walls, no constructed and maintained trails exist from the rim to the canyon floor. There are six primitive access routes and they are all subject to rock slides, debris flows and flooding. Floor-level access by trail is available at East Portal from Curecanti National Recreation Area and this extends for a short distance into the canyon.

## 3. Inner Canyon

The Gunnison River is an excellent cold-water game fish habitat and is designated by the Colorado Division of Wildlife as, "Gold Medal Fishing Waters." Limited access, unscheduled daily fluctuations in stream flow and nearly-impossible navigation of the canyon floor for distances greater than one mile, keep visitor use low. Boating is extremely hazardous through the canyon because of large boulder fields in the river bottom and very dangerous rapids (in one stretch of a mile, the river gradient is 500 feet per mile). Only a few kayakers have traversed the river in the fall, low-water season. Backcountry campsites at the end of rim-to-floor routes provide for overnight camping on the canyon floor.

## 4. Hydrology, Flooding, and Floodplains

The Gunnison River through the Black Canyon is controlled by major impoundments upstream, one as near as three miles from the monument boundary. Natural

floods are nonexistent on the canyon floor, but great variations in releases by impoundments can result in very high seasonal and daily fluctuations. Extremes have measured from over 10,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) - in the high run-off years of 1983-84 - to a minimum of 200 cfs, with average flows ranging from 1600 to 2000 cfs. Silt and driftwood content are very low because of the impoundments. The fluctuations do impact the river strand, the gravel and sand bar configuration and the fishery habitat, however no data is available on the morphology or ecology of the river, since the cessation of natural flooding. The river flood plain is narrow, in some places nonexistent, and typical of an actively down-cutting, youthful stream.

## 5. Geologic Process and Conditions

The Gunnison River is still actively down-cutting the Black Canyon. Uplift has ceased and the main geologic processes are those of weathering and erosion. The dominant rocks are Precambrian metamorphic and igneous, which are very resistant to erosion. Some sedimentary rocks form minor ridges, particularly on the North Rim. Rim soils are thin and acidic with much exposed bedrock. The North Rim walls are nearly-vertical, bare bedrock, while the South Rim, with a gentler slope and more side canyons, has areas of thin soils. The canyon floor has alluvial soils at the mouths of the side canyons and scattered along the main stream where backwater deposits occur. They support a river strand rich with vegetation.

## 6. Wildlife

The wildlife of the monument is typical for the geography and elevations of the region. Large mammals include mule (black-tailed) deer, black bear, migrating elk and an occasional cougar. Bighorn sheep were reintroduced on BLM lands to the west of the monument in 1985 and the herds have been regularly observed in the monument. River otter were also reintroduced outside of the monument and are frequently seen in the monument. Small mammals are represented by a variety of rodents including a relatively large population of porcupines.

The topography has attracted a significant raptor population including golden eagles, bald eagles, prairie falcons, peregrine falcons, and many migrating birds of prey. A substantial population of swifts and swallows favors the steep walls as nesting sites.

Detailed information on population, distribution, nesting habits and life cycle is lacking because of the inaccessibility of the nesting sites.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife has been researching and banding the resident peregrine falcons. Human activity has been curtailed in the areas where peregrine nesting sites have been located.

No research has been done to compare species characteristic of the river bottom with those of the rim. Ecological zones have been defined by expectation, based on data gathered at comparable areas. Various species have been identified and reported by both staff and visitors.

## 7. Flora

A number of ecological niches exist in Black Canyon because of topographic variation, soil developments, and exposure to sun and wind. The rims of the canyon are dominated by scrub oak and pinyon/juniper forests with patches of high desert sagebrush communities. Two sizable pinyon/juniper groves exist; one on each rim at about 8000 feet. There are many large, very old, pinyons, but porcupine damage has made serious inroads into this community. Some of the north-facing slopes have Douglas fir and spruce/fir groves. The river bottom has a number of deciduous trees and shrubs characteristic of river strands in the region. Except for damage to pinyons, assumed to be the result of porcupine incursions, communities are stable, healthy and show no signs of disease or insect plague. Limited public access to a large portion of the monument has kept human interference to a minimum.

## 8. Air and Water Quality

Water quality is high, supporting an excellent fishery. Potable water is not available in the monument and drinking water must be hauled in to visitor-use areas from Montrose. Visitors must carry their drinking water into the canyon or properly treat surface water, which is known to contain giardia. There are no implications that water quality is threatened in the foreseeable future.

The vitality, significance and integrity of many monument resources are dependent on good air quality. Air pollution, even at concentration levels below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, can harm

vegetation, degrade visual air quality and diminish visitor enjoyment. Maintaining pristine air quality and remedying any existing air pollution effects are important management objectives.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument also includes numerous scenic views which are important resources. The EPA visibility regulations gave the Secretary of the Interior an opportunity to identify scenic views from class I areas of specific landmarks or panoramas located outside the class I areas that were important or integral to the park visitor's visual experience. The regulations required States such as Colorado to include vistas identified by the Secretary before December 31, 1985, in their SIP and to consider the costs and benefits of preventing visibility degradation that might affect those vistas, before deciding to permit new air pollution sources within those vistas.

Using Criteria for the Identification of Integral Vistas, developed by the National Park Service Air Quality Division, the monument prepared a list of integral vistas in 1980. Observation points included Gunnison Point, Chasm View, High Point, and Warner Overlook. The vistas included the North Rim, the West Elk Mountains, the Lower Gunnison Gorge, and the Uncompahgre Valley. The draft guidelines and preliminary list of integral vistas were published in the Federal Register in January 1981 (46 FR 3646) and April 1981 (46 FR 23389). The list of vistas was also given to the State of Colorado. Although the Secretary of the Interior decided on October 25, 1985, not to publish a final regulation officially designating integral vistas, the National Park Service was directed to work cooperatively with States to ensure protection of scenic views.

The Department of the Interior's Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks has notified the EPA that there is existing visibility impairment in the monument caused by regional haze. Once EPA publishes regulations addressing regional haze, Colorado may be required to adopt control strategies to remedy the existing visibility impairment.

An air quality monitoring program is in place. Concerted community efforts to attract industry to the nearby Uncompahgre Valley (upwind) call for continued monitoring, because the advent of industry to the area would likely impact air quality. The affects of

far-removed air pollution from industrial centers further west cannot be documented.

#### 9. Human Activities in and Adjacent to the Monument

The relative isolation of Black Canyon, the marginal agricultural quality of land around the monument, and the stable, though depressed economy in the region, have limited impacts on resources and visitor enjoyment. The scenic viewshed is large and development within the view of the monument on either rim would impair scenic values. Public Law 98-357 of July 13, 1984, provides for protection of the North Rim viewshed, but land acquisition has proceeded very slowly. There is no comparable protection for the South Rim viewshed. To date, the major use of land around the monument has been livestock grazing. Problems with livestock encroachment on monument lands have been encountered on both rims.

Limited public access into the monument has accounted for the minimal impact on monument resources. At highly-accessible overlooks, campgrounds and picnic areas, the unauthorized collection of plants and the feeding of wildlife are minor problems. The possibility of wildfires started by humans in this fuel-rich vegetation complex requires strict control of open fires.

Occasional vandalism occurs, usually in the off-season and at night when patrol capability is severely curtailed and no one is present at the monument. The randomness of such occurrences makes enforcement difficult.

A Superintendent's Compendium of park regulations was completed in 1985 to protect the resource from recognized hazardous human uses, and to improve visitor safety in a perilous environment.

Rock climbing is an increasingly popular use of the monument and must be carefully controlled to prevent resource damage and human injury. Additionally, backcountry use must be controlled and monitored for the same reasons. Two fatalities in the last two years resulted from unregistered, backcountry users who were unprepared to deal with the hazards of the environment.

#### 10. Other Specialized Human Uses

There are no outstanding mineral rights on Federal

lands presently within the authorized boundary. Forest resources have little commercial value except for use as firewood. Water rights problems do not exist within the monument, but downstream rights, with a possibility of impounded water to the monument boundary could impact fishery, ecology of the river, and scenic values. Low-flying aircraft, both civilian and military, have occasionally created visual and auditory intrusions, but FAA limits have provided grounds for enforcement of illegal overflights.

## 11. Cultural Resources

Thirty-eight archeological sites have been identified in the monument and all are historic, Native American sites associated with the Ute Tribe. They can be generally classified as temporary camps which yield few, if any, artifactual remains. All are remote from visitor-use areas and their locations are not generally public knowledge. None of the sites could be considered critical in terms of significance or valuable as potential interpretive sites. The continued policy of allowing the sites to remain "as is" seems to provide the best protection from potential impairment.

Though two buildings in the park remain from CCC developments, both were moved from their original sites and altered many years ago. All other structures in the monument are either temporary (house trailer) or built within the last 10 years.

A very small (approx. 12-15) museum collection of artifacts which relate to early exploration of the canyon (c. 1900-1920) exists. These items need proper cataloging, storage, and conservation work in order to satisfy standards. To date, park staff has had neither the training nor background necessary to properly care for the collection. As a result, the artifacts have been stored until regional assistance can be provided. A Scope of Collections Statement was completed in 1986.

### C. Land Uses and Trends

There are 6,630.76 acres of private land within the monument's authorized boundary. Currently these lands are used for livestock grazing by their owners. 429 acres are located on the South Rim and owned by Clarence Sandburg. They are located within section 31 T50N, R7W and within sections 5 and 6 T49N, R7W. The other 6201+ acres are on the North Rim, within the

boundary authorized under Public Law 98-357. The owners are LeValley, portions of sections 27, 24, and 35 T50N, R7W; Mott, portions of sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, and 33, and all of section 28 T50N, R7W and portions of sections 13 and 14 T50W, R8W; Botti, portions of sections 10, 11, and 15 T50N, R8W; and Rodstrom, portions of sections 9, 10, 15, and 16 T50N, R8W. Currently the Mott property is in litigation in Federal court, and is planned for purchase in fee simple.

Curecanti National Recreation Area has a common boundary with the monument along its eastern side. There is a Ranger Station, camping facilities, fishing area and limited access to the monument via a canyon floor trail at the East Portal site. An all-weather road to the site crosses monument lands in two places.

Downstream on the west, the Bureau of Land Management manages what in 1972 was designated, the Gunnison Gorge Recreation Lands. Management is low-key, with the major activities being commercial and/or private river-floating on rafts or canoes, and fishing.

Lands, both south of the authorized monument boundary on the South Rim and north of the boundary on the North Rim, are mostly private, interspersed with BLM parcels. The dominant land uses are open range livestock grazing and sport hunting during the big game seasons. The economic problems in livestock ranching have led many ranchers to seek alternative land uses in order to derive income. The general depressed economy has caused many landowners to use their land as areas available for "paid hunting".

The monument is 12 miles from Montrose, the seat of Montrose County, which has a population of approximately 9000. Agriculture and tourism are the primary industries of the area. The Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service all maintain offices in Montrose. Montrose County contains all of or portions of five National Forests and two National Park Service areas. Within a 300-mile radius of the monument are three metropolitan areas: Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo, Ogden-Salt Lake City and Santa Fe-Albuquerque. In 1980, the population within the 300-mile radius was estimated to be in excess of 3,600,000.

Recent attempts to develop the tourist industry by communities surrounding Black Canyon have led to such diverse developments as bed-and-breakfast lodging, special events and festivals, tourist-promotion organizations, and a legislative proposal to establish the Black Canyon as a national park. Even the smallest communities are exploring schemes to develop tourism and are experiencing increasing local support as the value of agriculture and minerals decline in the region. This continues to focus a great deal of attention on the monument as a tourist attraction.

The Gunnison River is a major source of irrigation water and hydropower in the area. The Gunnison Tunnel, one mile upstream from the monument boundary, diverts 900 cfs to irrigate 50,000 acres in the Uncompahgre Valley. Crystal Dam, two miles upstream from the monument boundary, assures sufficient discharge for both the irrigation diversion and the monument.

The Dallas Creek Dam has been completed south of Montrose at Ridgway. It will supply additional water for the Uncompahgre Valley and will provide State-managed, water-based recreation.

The Fruitland Mesa Reclamation Project, designed to bring irrigation to the North Rim area, could have resulted in development and intrusion on the North Rim, however has been tabled for the foreseeable future.

The Colorado Ute Electric Co-op has a dam proposal which would back up downstream water to within a mile of the west boundary of the monument, resulting in impacts on the water ecology and river hydrology, as well as on use patterns. At present, this project is not economically feasible.

The mining of minerals, particularly coal, and the use of locally-mined coal 18 miles northeast of the monument could impact future air quality. Recent trends, however, are toward the substantial reduction of coal mining in nearby fields.

One important consideration is the general economic decline in the area. Unemployment is high, with an increasing out-migration of work-force-aged people, and an increasing in-migration of retired persons. Slow but significant changes in population, land use and economy are occurring, all of which may have impacts on the monument.

## D. Visitor Use Analysis

### 1. Visitation

Visitation to the park is reflected in the 10-year bar chart and the monthly chart for 1986. Peak visitation day for 1986 occurred on August 18 (Monday). The main visitor season runs from Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend.

### 2. Weekly Use Patterns

Weekly use patterns show a response to weather conditions rather than to days of the week. It appears that if weather were not a factor, weekly visitation would be fairly evenly distributed. Both cold and precipitation affect visitor use, but there is no pattern related to a weekly cycle.

### 3. Daily Use Patterns

Daily patterns demonstrate a typical day-use cycle with peak hours being mid-morning (10:00-11:00) and mid-afternoon (2:00-3:00). There is some visitor activity from sunrise until after dark, but peaks are strongly mid-morning and mid-afternoon.

### 4. Visitor Origins

The origin of visitors is well distributed over the nation. The largest number seem to come from the U.S. highway 50 corridor - Kansas, Missouri, the upper-south, and central and northern California. The eastern slope of Colorado leads, but not by a significant amount. Other origins of note include Texas and the sun belt of the southwest. Most foreign visitors are from Japan, West Germany, Britain and Australia.

Local visitation has always been low and is expected to be lower with increased entrance fees. National visitation accounts for about 60%, Colorado (mostly eastern slope) about 15%, local about 10% [usually during off (non-fee)-season] and the remaining 15% is split between foreign visitors and those with undesignated home addresses.

### 5. Length of Stay

Over 90% of the visitors to Black Canyon are day users. One-night campground use accounts for nearly all the

rest. Less than 1% stay more than one day. The average length of stay is about 3 hours, enough time to visit the overlooks and the Visitor Center, and possibly to stop at the concessioner for a snack or souvenir. The resource itself offers limited opportunity for the visitor. Most of the monument is difficult to access, except for the rim drive overlooks.

## 6. Principle Visitor Uses

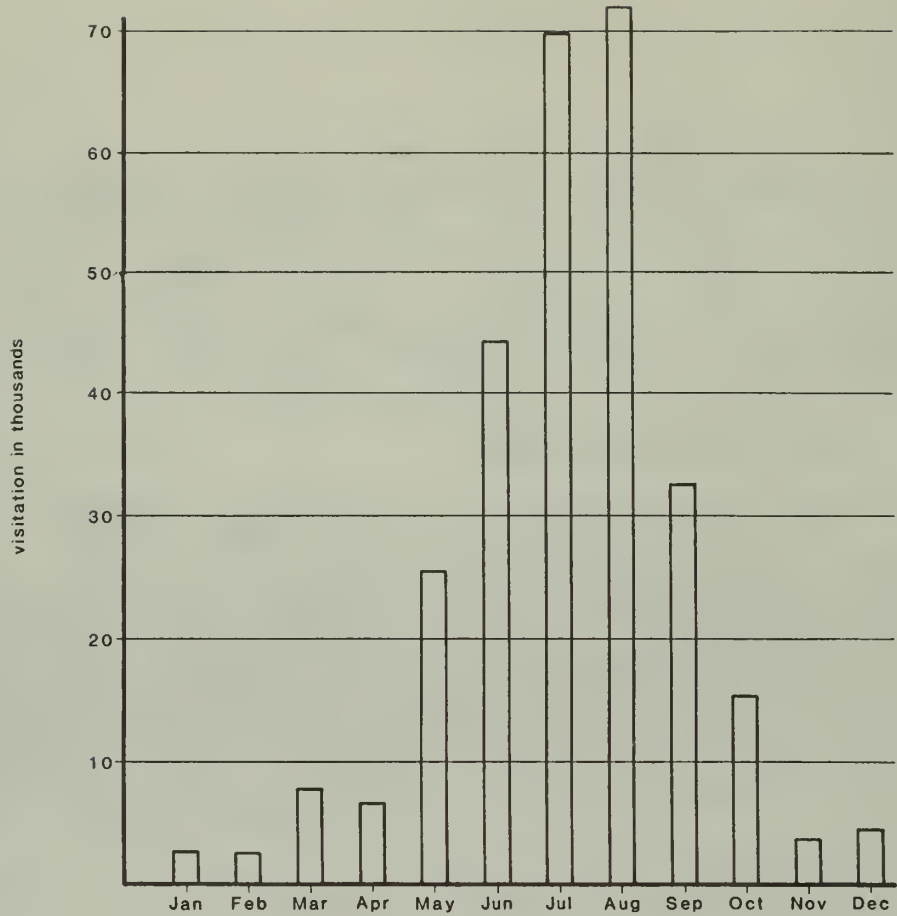
The overwhelming visitor use is scenic viewing; all other uses, by comparison, are minor. Other uses include picnicking (mostly local residents), rock climbing (North Rim area), fishing, and hiking the inner canyon. Since both rock climbing and use of the inner canyon require intense staff/visitor interaction in order to provide information, handle registration, and give safety and resource protection instructions, the majority of visitors (day-use, scenic viewers) receive less personal attention than the special-users minority.

### E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

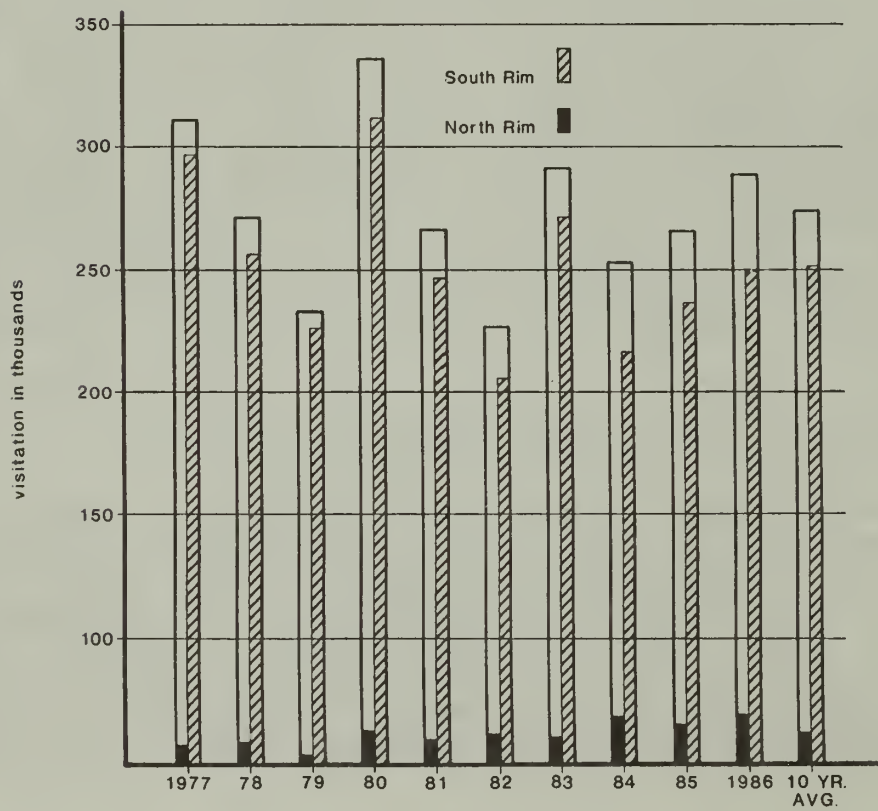
#### 1. Non-Historic Roads and Trails

There are 8.4 miles of all-weather, two-lane, paved roads on the South Rim and 7.6 miles of gravel-surfaced road on the North Rim. There are no bridges for vehicles in the monument. Each road system dead-ends in the monument with return loops at the end. Cattleguards are placed at the entrance boundaries to prevent livestock intrusions. The South Rim Road is in fair condition. In 1986 a portion of approximately 0.8-mile was repaved and the road re-striped. The major maintenance problem is a result of frost damage in winter. There are areas where water percolates beneath the road surface and breaks up the pavement. Usually a week of work in the spring is sufficient to make repairs and the road remains in fair condition throughout the peak use period.

The condition of the North Rim Road is often determined by precipitation. If the year is normal or dry, the road is in excellent condition. In unusually wet years, during visitor-use season (the road is closed to traffic after first snow until melt in spring), the natural adobe soils underlying the road retain water, and rutting and loss of crown configuration require extensive re-grading. The monument does not have the



Monthly Visitation - 1986



Annual Visitation

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

equipment required to re-grade roads and therefore must contract the work out.

There are a total of 121 paved parking spaces on the South Rim serving the campground/amphitheatre (18), the Visitor Center (42), the High Point picnic ground (21) and the overlooks (40). A gravel parking lot which will accommodate 26 cars serves the concession facility at Pulpit Rock. The paved lots are in good condition. The gravel lot at Pulpit Rock is fair.

There are also 43 spaces at turnouts for 8 overlooks on the South Rim. All are paved, curbed and in good condition.

The North Rim has 42 spaces of gravel surface which serve one trailhead (6) the Ranger Station (10) and 5 overlooks (26). They are generally in good condition but may be of poorer quality during periods of heavy rain.

There is a total of 10.88 miles of maintained trails on the North and South Rims. All are natural surface with rotted granite base or bedrock. On the South Rim, 8.0 miles of trail are for overlook access and 0.78-mile for a self-guided nature trail. On the North Rim, 1.65 miles of trail are for overlook access, with a 0.45-mile loop, nature trail. All trails are scheduled for major rehabilitation in 1987, which should put the entire trail system in excellent condition.

## 2. Non-Historic Buildings and Facilities

There are 33 buildings in the monument, 16 are visitor-use facilities and 17 are for park operations. They are as follows:

### Visitor Facilities - South Rim

<u>USE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CONDITION</u>
Gunnison Point Visitor Center	Double-Wide Trailer	Excellent-Completely Rehab'd, 1985-1986
11 Pit Toilets	Wood Frame	Fair to Excellent
Amphitheatre	Wood Frame	Fair/Poor

### Visitor Facilities - North Rim

Ranger Station/Qrtrs	Quonset Hut	Poor
2 Rest Rooms	Wood Frame	Excellent

### Operating Facilities - South Rim

Maintenance Shop/ Equipment Storage	Wood Frame	New, 1986
Maintenance Shop	Wood Frame	New, 1983
Flammable Equipment Storage Shed	Wood Frame	New, 1985
Welding Shop/Laundry	Wood Frame	New, 1985
Warehouse (CCC Era)	Wood Frame	Fair
Tool Storage Shed	Metal	Fair (to be removed)
Large Supply Storage (Lumber)	Wood Post	Excellent
Fire Cache	Wood Frame	Very Good
5 Seasonal Quarters	Mobile Home	Fair/Good (rehab'd 1986 but near end of usable life)

### Operating Facilities - North Rim

Maintenance Storage	Quonset Hut	Fair
Generator House	Metal	Poor (to be removed)
Old Quarters (CCC)	Wood Frame	Poor (can be rehabilitated)

Other facilities include 20 overlooks - 13 on the South Rim and 7 on the North Rim - 2 of the heaviest used (Tomichi Point and Gunnison Point) were rehabilitated in 1986 in natural wood and stone. The other 18 have zoo guardrails and cyclone fences and are in fair condition but aesthetically poor.

There are two campgrounds, one 102-site, 3-loop campground on the South Rim, with 1.2 miles of paved, loop road and a picnic table and fire grate at each site, and one 17-site, single-loop, gravel road

campground on the North Rim, with a picnic table and fire grate at each site.

There is a 24-table picnic area at High Point with no water and no fire grates. The campgrounds and picnic areas are in very good condition.

### 3. Utility Systems

a. Electrical - Electricity serves the maintenance area, seasonal housing, and Visitor Center at Gunnison Point on the South Rim. There is no electrical service beyond Gunnison Point on the South Rim and none on the North Rim. The seasonal housing, maintenance area and the Visitor Center are separately metered.

b. Water System - The water system is composed of five cisterns: three on the South Rim and two on the North Rim. The water is hauled from Montrose because no potable water is available in the monument. The system is shut down in October and reopened in May, because it is not protected from freezing and no one resides in the monument in the winter.

On the South Rim there are three cisterns: a 10,000-gallon, fiber glass tank to serve the campground, seasonal housing and maintenance area; a 500-gallon metal tank to serve Gunnison Point Visitor Center; and a 1,000-gallon metal tank to serve the concession facility at Pulpit Rock.

On the North Rim, two 1,000-gallon concrete tanks serve the campground and Ranger Station.

The monument has only two septic system leach fields; one on the South Rim serves the maintenance area and seasonal housing, and one on the North Rim serves the Ranger Station. All other areas of the park are served by pit toilets which are pumped on a schedule based on visitor use.

### 4. Major Equipment

The vehicle fleet for Black Canyon is a GSA-leased fleet. A law enforcement vehicle, a vehicle for general use by the headquarters office, a four-wheel drive pickup for the maintenance area, and a two-ton dumptruck for snow plowing are leased year-round. The dumptruck is used in the summer to haul water. During the visitor season, five additional vehicles are leased: a station wagon and light pickup for Ranger

use, a packer truck to haul garbage, and two additional pickups for maintenance crew use.

Heavy equipment is limited to a front-end loader purchased in 1973, a John Deere small tractor backhoe, purchased in 1984 for trail maintenance and light work, two trailer fire pumpers for fire suppression, a large three-axle trailer to carry the front-end loader to work sites, and a large snow plow purchased in 1975. The monument also obtained a 1964 Jeep, four-wheel drive fire truck, with all equipment, from Glacier National Park surplus in 1986. All equipment is in very good to excellent condition.

The monument also has a GE radio system with 2 base stations, 5 mobile units and 14 hand-held transceivers. The system was originally surplus from Curecanti, and has since been upgraded with newer equipment. It operates well, but when needed, maintenance is hard to find and often very slow.

## 5. Concessions

The Black Canyon National Monument has one concessioner, who has operated continuously since 1957. The concession has a snack bar and souvenir sales. Mrs. Kathleen Koch has managed the operation as corporate head and site manager since 1957. In 1986, she trained her grandson to take over site management. He will be full site manager in 1987.

The concession is located at Pulpit Rock, and is open from mid-May to October. The concession building was constructed in 1957, and is now ready for rehabilitation. In 1986, Mrs. Koch asked park management to construct a new building at Gunnison Point in the vicinity of the Visitor Center. In early 1987, her grandson, Rex, again requested the new location. The concession has provided good service for 30 years and has provided services otherwise unavailable within 12 miles of the park.

In 1985, a four-year renewal on the permit was made, and the franchise fee was raised 150%. The concessioner plans some minor rehabilitation on the present structure in 1987, but wished to construct a new building in the next few years.

## 6. Park Headquarters

Park Headquarters, which houses the administrative offices, sensitive-equipment storage, two computers, and FTS-based communications, is located on Highway 50 east, 12 miles from the monument in Montrose. It is in GSA-leased space, and consists of a total of 1050 square feet, which is shared with the Bureau of Reclamation Projects Office.

In 1986, the monument acquired two computers, a facsimile transcoder and a new Lead Ranger position, but no additional space. At present, space is at a premium and sensitive equipment must be stored in Montrose, with no permanent resident at the monument.

The Bureau of Reclamation Projects Office is gradually shrinking as projects in the area are completed, and it is expected that it will eventually be phased out.

F. Status of Planning

<u>Name of Plan/ Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Management Plan	DSC	3/21/81	Should be revised and divorced from DCP	DSC
Development Concept Plan	DSC	3/21/81	Should be revised and divorced from GMP	DSC
Resource Management Plan	Park	7/01/83	Update in progress	Park
Wilderness Recommendations	Park	9/ /71	Estab. 10/20/76	DSC
Interpretive Prospectus	RMR	10/02/81	Needs Updating	RMR
Land Protection Plan	Park	4/11/85	Adequate- due for review-4/87	RMR
Wilderness EIS	DSC	10/ /73	Estab. 10/20/76	DSC
Engineering Study for Water Sewage	DSC	1972	Obsolete	DSC
Lower Canyon Alternative Study	DSC	3/ /70	Obsolete	DSC
Wild and Scenic River Study	DSC	10/ /77	Adequate	BLM
Basic Resources Data	Park	1986	Obsolete	Park
Inventory of Archeological Resources	MWAC	1974	Incomplete	RMR

<u>Name of Plan/ Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
Peregrine Falcon Survey	CO DOW	Ongoing		Park/CO DOW
Porcupine Study	Park	1985	Incomplete	Park
Scope of Collection Statement	Park	1985	Adequate	RMR

One of the major documents needing revision and update is the Basic Resources Data. The 1968 version is incomplete and obsolete. The General Management Plan (GMP) needs to be divorced from the Development Concept Plan, as it is too closely tied to developments which are unlikely to occur in the immediate future. The GMP is not workable as long as it is so closely tied to developments which are not forthcoming. The Interpretive Prospectus is a cumbersome, poorly-written document, though relatively new. It needs substantial revision to be a workable document.

#### G. Existing Management Zoning

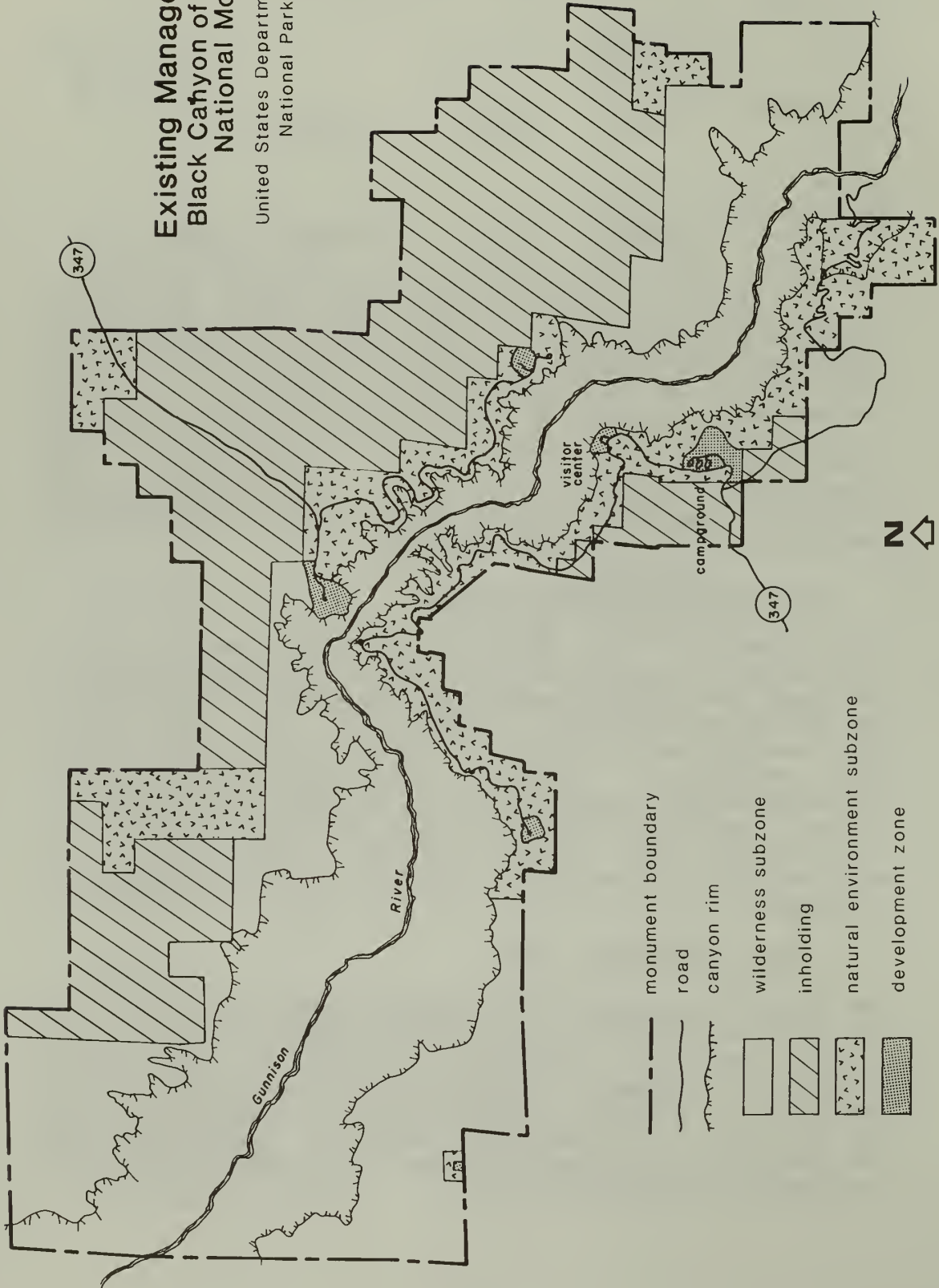
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument lands are managed in two different zones according to their intended use. The location of these zones is shown on the Existing Management Zoning map. All lands within the boundary are included in the classification system. This zoning is based on consideration of land characteristics, existing and proposed developments, future demands for visitor use and land protection. The purpose, size, percent of total park acreage, and key features of each of the zones are described as follows:

##### 1. Park Development Zone

The 210 acres within this management zone make up 1% of the total acreage within the authorized boundary. They include space for existing and proposed developments such as buildings, housing area, maintenance area, campgrounds, parking and utilities. These areas have the capacity to accommodate intensive visitor-use and the facility developments necessary to provide safe and convenient visitor access.

# Existing Management Zoning Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



- monument boundary
- road
- canyon rim
- wilderness subzone
- inholding
- natural environment subzone
- development zone

0 2000 4000 6000 feet

## 2. Natural Zone

The 20,553 acres within this zone are separated into three subzones: the natural environment subzone, the wilderness subzone, and the inholding subzone. Areas within the natural environment subzone are managed primarily to preserve the natural environment and facilities are limited to those necessary for access to and interpretation of the natural environment. Typical facilities in this zone include foot trails, interpretive signs, and displays. Lands in the wilderness subzone are managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 to preserve and protect their primeval character. The Act defines wilderness as, "an area where earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Facilities such as foot trails and pit toilets are permitted in this zone only as much as are necessary to meet minimum requirements for administration of the wilderness area. On October 20, 1976, Public Law 94-567 established the 11,180-acre Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument wilderness, which encompasses the entire inner gorge and the higher elevations of the western portion of the monument.

The inholding subzone consists of 6631 acres of privately-held land falling within the authorized boundary. 429 of these acres are on the South Rim. Management has only to keep in contact with the owners, inform the National Park Service when a willing seller appears, and monitor the land and any apparent change in land-use, which might threaten the values of the natural and scenic character, in order to prevent irreparable damage to land which will eventually become part of the monument. The Land Protection Plan details the management posture in relation to this land.

## IV. MAJOR ISSUES

### A. Land Protection

The scenic viewshed on the North Rim has been included in the authorized boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument under Public Law 98-357 but 6201 acres is still in private ownership. Presently, acquisition of the major portion of that acreage is in litigation, and none of the acreage has been purchased. The limited availability of appropriated funds still leaves the settlement of most of the private lands uncertain. At this time, the economic picture is not

favorable for development on private lands, however there is always the risk of development, which could severely impact monument values. 429 acres of private land on the South Rim need attention as well, in order to eliminate all inholdings within the authorized boundary. More attention needs to be paid to protecting the South Rim viewshed as well. Livestock ranchers are in severe economic trouble and many are seeking alternative means to produce income on their lands. Possible alternatives include tourist developments, subdivision and fee hunting of native and exotic species.

#### B. Resource Management/Base Data

Basic resource data is grossly inadequate to knowledgeably plan and manage the natural resources in the monument. Baseline resource data, particularly for the inner canyon are sorely needed. The difficult terrain and lack of accessibility compound the problem, but in order to assure wise resource management decisions, it is absolutely necessary to gather the data.

#### C. The General Management Plan

The General Management Plan is not a workable document because it is tied too closely to the Development Concept Plan, which has little likelihood of completion in the foreseeable future. As an example, the GMP calls for elimination of the concessioner with construction of a new Visitor Center, but the new Visitor Center is unlikely and the concessioner wants to construct a new building at Gunnison Point. Pulpit Rock, where the present concession is located, is in the natural zone while Gunnison Point is in the development zone. The need for a concessioner in the foreseeable future to provide significant visitor service makes such a move desirable, but not without a revised GMP. Certain improvements which are feasible and affordable, such as waterless toilets, aesthetically pleasing and compatible overlook designs, and new structures, require a more practical and flexible plan.

#### D. The North Rim

The North Rim experienced a 29% increase in visitation in 1986. The trend over the last 10 years has been a steady increase, but North Rim facilities are primitive and in some cases extremely poor. The North Rim Ranger

Station, which is both Visitor Contact Station and ranger quarters, is poorly located for both visitor and resident ranger visibility, and is sadly in need of repair. There is a need to locate a new station closer to the entrance, and to provide the ranger with basic amenities to perform his/her job. Communities on the North Rim are making major efforts in tourist promotion, which is likely to increase North Rim visitation, which in turn, will demand some improvement in facilities and service.

#### E. The Headquarters Office

The Headquarters Office in Montrose has become uncomfortably overcrowded. New computers, a new position, and increasing need for secure storage of sensitive equipment, have crowded the work space and reduced efficiency which present a poor image to visiting public. Much of the work space is multiple-use, requiring the shifting of typewriters, computer components and supplies, which reduces overall efficiency. As a result of the monument's equipment becoming modernized with electronic aids, the greater demand for paperwork and an increase in staff, the space has become inadequate and this has interfered with optimum productivity.

#### F. Visitor Facilities

Visitor facilities have been much improved by day labor. The rehabilitation of the Visitor Center, the restrooms and 2 of the 20 overlooks, has much enhanced the visitor experience. But work must continue. A new amphitheatre structure for evening programs is sorely needed. Pit toilets need to be replaced by waterless toilet systems, and overlooks should continue to be upgraded. The improvements will enhance visitor enjoyment and appreciation of park values. Through day labor or small contracts, present facilities can be upgraded in a cost effective manner, without the great expense of major developments.

#### G. National Park Legislation

On March 20, 1986, former Congressman Strang sent a bill to the 99th Congress to establish the Black Canyon National Park Complex, providing National Park status for the monument. Though the bill was not acted on in the 99th Congress, local interest from communities surrounding the monument as far as Gunnison and Paonia continues and citizens groups are marshalling forces to

revive the legislation. The movement could have far-reaching effects for the future of the monument and community relations. With a declining economy and a concerted effort to enhance tourism, the Black Canyon plays a pivotal role. It is imperative that park management stay abreast of this and other schemes which could impact Black Canyon. Community interest is very strong on the Black Canyon as many see it as the prime attraction in the region. It is a sensitive and sometimes controversial issue, which must be treated with care to maintain good community relations without compromising National Park Service policy and objectives.

## V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

### A. Natural Resources

To preserve the monument's geological resources, ecological communities and scenic values, and to the degree possible, to restore areas disturbed by past human activities, to the natural condition existing before disturbance.

### B. Land Protection

To secure scenic easements, through purchase, donation or other means, a land base that is adequate to assure boundary adjustments, effect efficient administration, long term perpetuation of park resources, and scenic values, and offer greater diversification of opportunities for park visitor enjoyment of the monument.

### C. Operations

To maintain a cost-effective, productive operation, to meet needs to protect park resources and provide for visitor safety and enjoyment in a fashion that meets visitor needs and use patterns and takes every opportunity to improve overall performance and service.

### D. Information Gathering

To secure, through research or other means, adequate and timely information to facilitate management of park resources, and environmentally compatible public use of those resources.

E. Interpretation and Orientation

To foster public understanding and appreciation of the Black Canyon's resources and values and those of the National Park System, and to explore every opportunity to expand public opportunities to be informed and aware of those values by a trained and committed staff.

F. Visitor Safety

To encourage safe use of the monument's resources and make all visitors aware of the hazards associated with the Black Canyon which they may encounter. To assure that monument personnel are adequately trained to provide the necessary information and perform rescue operations.

G. Development

To ensure that monument structures and facilities are compatible with each other and the natural environment, and that future developments are constructed in a manner that minimizes energy consumption and maintenance costs, but meets both visitor need and operational need with sound cost effectiveness.

H. Cooperation

To cooperate with all Federal, State and local agencies and the community at large, and assure positive relationships without compromising National Park Service and monument objectives.

I. Cultural Resources

To identify and evaluate the monument's cultural resources and to protect and preserve them in a manner consistent with requirements of historic preservation law and policy.

J. Employee Productivity

To optimize employee productivity and pride in the National Park Service and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument through development of opportunities, fair and unbiased treatment, and recognition, to assure the best work results and service to the public.

## 9. Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2033—Mar. 2, 1933—47 Stat. 2558]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Colorado be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

#### NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 49 N., R. 7 W., sec. 3, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 4, all;  
 sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 8, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 9, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 10, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 11, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 50 N., R. 7 W., sec. 19, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 3 and 4;  
 sec. 29, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 30, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots  
 1, 2, and 3;  
 sec. 31, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 32, all;  
 sec. 33, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 50 N., R. 8 W., sec. 16, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 17, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 20, all;  
 sec. 21, all;  
 sec. 22, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 23, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 24, all;  
 sec. 25, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 26, all;  
 sec. 27, all;

sec. 28, all;

sec. 29, all.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2286—May 16, 1938—52 Stat. 1548]

WHEREAS certain lands adjoining the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument in Colorado have been donated to the United States for inclusion in and extension of the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that such lands are required for the proper care and management of the objects being protected by the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and made a part of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN—COLORADO

T. 50 N., R. 7 W., sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

T. 50 N., R. 8 W., sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

containing 100 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any part or feature of this monument, and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16th day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:  
CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2372—Oct. 28, 1939—54 Stat. 2669]

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument in Colorado are required for the proper care, protection and management of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the aforesaid lands as a part of the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and made a part of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument:

### NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 49 N., R. 7 W., sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 7 and 8;  
sec. 5, lots 4, 5 and 12;  
sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 and 10;
- T. 50 N., R. 7 W., sec. 19, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;
- T. 50 N., R. 8 W., sec. 8, All;  
sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 15, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ; S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 16, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

containing 2760 acres more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President :

CORDELL HULL,

*The Secretary of State.*

CHAP. 3060.—An Act For the preservation of American antiquities.

June 8, 1906.  
[S. 4698.]

[Public, No. 209.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

American antiquities.  
Penalty for unauthorized excavations, etc.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided*, That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

Setting apart of historic, etc., public lands.

*Proviso.*  
Relinquishment of private claims.

SEC. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

Permits for excavations, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Preservation in museums.

SEC. 4. That the Secretaries of the Departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

Approved, June 8, 1906.

CHAP. 3061.—An Act To appropriate the sum of forty thousand dollars as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims and the signing of the Mayflower compact.

June 8, 1906.  
[S. 4370.]

[Public, No. 210.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to aid in erecting a monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the first landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod and the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in the harbor of said Provincetown: *Provided*, That the said sum of forty thousand dollars shall not be payable until there shall have been raised and made available for the erection of said monument an additional sum of at least forty thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That the design of said monument shall be approved by the Secretary of War, the governor of the Commonwealth of Mas-

Provincetown, Mass.  
Appropriation to aid in erecting monument of landing of Pilgrims.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Approval of design etc.

## 2. Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument

Exchange of monument lands authorized-----Act of May 1, 1958      Page 389

**An Act To authorize the exchange of certain lands at Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, and for other purposes, approved May 1, 1958 (72 Stat. 102)**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to bring about desirable land use and ownership adjustments relating to certain private and federally owned lands within the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, and in order to facilitate the administration of such monument, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to exchange lands of approximately equal value as hereafter provided.

Gunnison National Monument, Colo.  
Exchange of lands.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States from Clarence B. Sanburg and Grace Sanburg, husband and wife, title to the following described lands: Northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 25, township 50 north, range 8 west, New Mexico principal meridian, as established by the dependent resurvey of the General Land Office made in 1940 and accepted in 1942, except 15.15 acres previously deeded to the United States by Douglas Lytle by deed dated October 13, 1933, and recorded in the records of Montrose County, Colorado, at page 260 of Deed Book 158, containing 25.45 acres, more or less; and that portion of the southeast quarter northeast quarter, section 25, township 50 north, range 8 west, New Mexico principal meridian, as established by the dependent resurvey of the General Land Office made in 1940 and accepted in 1942, lying north and east of a diagonal line from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of said southeast quarter northeast quarter, containing 20.10 acres, more or less, being lands conveyed to Clarence B. Sanburg by deed of March 8, 1943, recorded in the records of Montrose County, Colorado, at page 133 of Deed Book 303.

In exchange for the foregoing lands, the Secretary is authorized to convey, on terms and conditions mutually satisfactory, the following-described lands: Beginning at a point on the south boundary of the northwest quarter northeast quarter, north 88 degrees 26 minutes west, 109.7 feet from the southwest corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 25, township 50 north, range 8 west, New Mexico principal meridian, as established by the dependent resurvey of the General Land

Office made in 1940 and accepted in 1942; thence north 428.3 feet to a brass cap set in a concrete monument; thence west 1,320 feet to a brass cap set in a concrete monument; thence south 393.5 feet to the south boundary of the northeast quarter northwest quarter; thence south 88 degrees 26 minutes east on the south boundary of the northeast quarter northwest quarter and the northwest quarter northeast quarter, 1,320.45 feet to the point of beginning, containing 12.45 acres, more or less, reserving, however, to the United States of America a public road right-of-way 50 feet in width within the above-described tract, said right-of-way to be measured southerly from the centerline of the existing monument road where a portion of said road lies within said tract; and the east half west half southeast quarter, section 29, township 50 north, range 8 west, New Mexico principal meridian, as established by the dependent resurvey of the General Land Office made in 1940 and accepted in 1942, containing forty acres, more or less.

EXCLUDING LANDS FROM THE BLACK  
CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NA-  
TIONAL MONUMENT—COLORADO

By the President of the United States  
of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, in Colorado, was established by Proclamation No. 2033 of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 2558), for the preservation of certain spectacular gorges and other features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest, and was enlarged by Proclamation No. 2286 of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 1548), and Proclamation No. 2372 of October 28, 1939 (54 Stat. 2669); and

WHEREAS exchanges of private and Federally-owned lands within the boundaries of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument have been accomplished as authorized by the act of May 1, 1958, 72 Stat. 102; and

WHEREAS it appears that certain hereinafter-described lands now in private or Federal ownership within the external boundaries of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument are no longer required for the proper care, protection, and management of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the monument, and it would be in the public interest to exclude such lands from the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby excluded from the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and the boundaries of the monument are revised accordingly:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 49 N., R. 7 W.,

Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

T. 50 N., R. 7 W.,

Sec. 30, that portion of lot 3 lying south  
and west of a diagonal line from the

PROCLAMATION 3345- MAY 5, 1960

northwest corner to the southeast corner;  
T. 50 N., R. 8 W.,  
sec. 25, that portion of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$  lying south and west of a diagonal line from the northwest corner to the southeast corner;  
sec. 26, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  except for a strip of land 396 feet wide on the western side of such tract;  
sec. 29, S $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
containing approximately 470 acres.

The public lands excluded from the monument by this proclamation, comprising the E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 29, T. 50 N., R. 8 W., shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other form of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

Public Law 98-357  
98th Congress

An Act

To establish a boundary for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument,  
and for other purposes.

July 13, 1984  
[H.R. 3825]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress finds that—

Conservation.  
National Park  
System.

(1) the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Monument") is an integral and widely recognized part of the national park system, and possesses outstanding recreational opportunities and natural characteristics of high value which, if properly managed, contribute as an enduring resource for the benefit of the American people;

(2) the preservation of these valuable resources is significantly threatened by increased development activity and the subdivision of adjacent private lands;

(3) the Monument does not have a boundary established by legislation; and

(4) it is in the best interest of the United States to establish the boundary of the Monument so as to encompass the lands described as being within the Monument and those private lands posing the most immediate threat to the visual quality of the area.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to establish a boundary for the Monument in order to promote, perpetuate, and preserve the character of the land and to preserve scenic and historic resources.

SEC. 2. (a) The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument", dated February 1984, and numbered 144-80,010-B, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior and in the office of the Park Superintendent, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument.

Public  
availability.  
16 USC 431 note.

(b) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall file a legal description of the revised boundary with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate. Such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that corrections of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description (and in the map referred to in subsection (a)) may be made. Such legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands or interests therein within the boundary of the Monument by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds. The Secre-

tary may acquire less than fee interests in such lands in cases where such interest will adequately protect the visual quality, natural, or cultural resources of the Monument: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not acquire lands in fee interest unless the owner of such land concurs with such action.

(b) All lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary within the boundary of the Monument as of the date of enactment of this Act, shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service to be administered as a part of the Monument.

(c) Upon request by a landowner, and if determined by the Secretary that such action would not be detrimental to the visual resources of the Monument, the Secretary shall permit as a condition of the acquisition of any less than fee interest in land under this Act—

(1) livestock grazing to continue at the levels and locations customarily exercised by the owner of such land prior to August 1, 1983, and

(2) commonly accepted operation and maintenance practices supporting livestock grazing to continue to be allowed, including the maintenance of domestic, livestock and agricultural water conveyance systems, and the construction and maintenance of required fencing and stock ponds.

(d) Subject to valid existing rights, federally owned lands and interests therein within the Monument are withdrawn from entry or appropriation under the mining laws of the United States, from the operation of the mineral leasing laws of the United States, from operation of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, and from disposition under the public land laws.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System including the Acts of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

SEC. 5. Effective October 1, 1984, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 13, 1984.

30 USC 1001  
note.

43 USC 1457.  
16 USC 461.  
Effective date.  
Appropriation  
authorization.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3825:

HOUSE REPORT No. 98-608 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 130 (1984):

Mar. 5, considered and passed House.  
June 28, considered and passed Senate.





3 1604 004 718 641

~~MAR 01 1994~~

MAR 29 1994

Ret'd. MAR 9 '94

MAY 24 1994

Ret'd. MAY 12 '50

Demco, Inc. 38-293

